National University of Science and Technology
الجامعة الوطنية للعلوم والتكنولوجيا

College of Pharmacy
Professional Development & Humanities
Oman History and Islamic Culture-(UHP00101)

1 YARUBIDS DYNASTY

From 1624-1741 AD

2- how long did it last for? → Lasted for 117 years → more than one century

Chapter 4 (A)

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Status of Oman Before 1624 AD

Oman country was suffering from a lot of political disorder at the end of Nabhanids era, a period that was five centuries years old .

There were diverse tribes and authority was in hands of '*Sheikh*' *who* was head of tribe, he was called a king or a prince.

In addition to Portuguese occupation to coastal parts of Oman.

It was essential to reunite the country first, then to release it from foreign invaders.

Imam. Nasser bin Murshid

Imam. Nasser bin Murshid Al-Yarubi is the founder of powerful Yarubids State.

He ruled for exactly (25) years, 1624 to 1649 AD.

T/F ↳ a quarter of a century

He was presented as a candidate by Sheikh. Khamis bin Said Al-Shaqsi (who *was a teacher of Nasser bin Murshid and later his step-father)* in a meeting in *Kesra* in *Al-Rustaq* with 70 men from elite of scholars and Omani dignitaries by an agreement between the two schools of Nizwa and Rustaq.

نخبة القوم

↳ agreed for nasser among them 40 scholars

He received Imamate in 1034 AH (*1624 AD*) with an agreement of more than 40 scholars. ***By then Nasser bin Murshid Al-Yarubi was only 21 years old.***

1- Internal Conflict

Imam. Nasser had to face TWO main issues seriously:

1- Internal Conflict :

The Imam first united the country internally, starting from Rustaq (possessor of Rustaq then was his cousin Malik ibn Abi Al Arab Al-Yarubi). Imam then moved to Nakhl village, where his cousin Sultan bin Abi Al Arab was the possessor then to Nizwa, Samad Al Shan, Ibraa in Sharqiyah in addition to Sur and Quriyat, Bahla, then Al Dahrah Governorate. After (10 years) Imam. Nasser reunified Oman after long time of division.

2- External Invaders

Imam. Nasser bin Murshid prepared to face Portuguese, starting by surrounding them in Sohar. He started attacking Portuguese at their coastal fortresses but when the siege took a long time, he built a castle against Portuguese castle, by that he subdued them in 1643AD.

But his mission had not completed because he passed away in 1649 AD. Only Muscat, Matrah and Sohar Fort were left for Portuguese by then.

Imam. Nasser died in Nizwa on Friday 10 Rabi II, 1059 AH.

Imam. Sultan bin Saif-I

relation between nasser and Sultan bin saif → his cousin ابن عمه

Duration: (30) years 1649-1679 AD

Imam. Sultan bin Saif-I Al-Yarubi-I was the second Imam of Yarubids Dynasty. He was one of military leaders (imp, fill in the gab & spelli) of Imam. Nasser bin Murshid *and* he was known for his wisdom and bravery. He liberated Muscat and Matrah from Portuguese in January 1650 AD, **in less than a year.**

He drove Portuguese out of West Coast of India and East Africa and liberated islands of Kilwa, Bata, Zanzibar and Mombasa and combined them to Omani authority to become officially parts of Oman. This way he started 'Arab–African' State of Oman.

Imam. Sultan I built Nizwa Fort *'al-shahba'*.

Imam. Sultan bin Saif-I passed away in 1679 AD

NIZWA FORT

Imam. Belarab bin Sultan bin Saif

Duration: (13) years. 1679-1692 AD

Imam. Belarab bin Sultan was a governor (*Wali*) of *Muscat* after Portuguese were driven out by his father (Imam. Sultan bin Saif-I) then he became governor of Al Rustaq.

After Imam. Belarab bin Sultan was elected by a consensus, بالإجماع he moved from **Nizwa** to **Jibren** in bahla and built his own castle in Jibren *'yabreen'*. spelling

He was well known for his interest in development and education. He built and developed libraries, schools and encouraged education in all parts of Oman.

He was supervising educational process himself and he made his castle as a big school where around 50 scholars had graduated from it. spelling

Confliction

BUT a big conflict between Belarab and his brother Saif ibn Sultan had involved. why? for authority and power

Saif besieged (حاصر) his brother Belarab in his castle in Jibren. (spelling) Leaders of each army suggested that brothers should fight, and the winner would be the new Imam. Belarab was praying to Allah to not face his brother, saying that he preferred to die rather than fighting his own brother.

Imam. Belarab passed away inside his castle as he wished, while his brother was besieging him, and he was buried inside the castle in 1692 AD(1104 AH) .

JABRIN CASTLE

SCHOOL

تصوير Photography
LABIB ALMAWALI
لبيب المعولي

Imam. Saif bin Sultan

Imam. Saif bin Sultan was a leader of great actions in both internal and external affairs. The power of Oman and its merchant fleet was strengthened in his period.

Duration: (19) years. 1692-1711 AD

His policy based upon continuing fighting against Portuguese in India and East Africa. Imam. Saif continued to expel Portuguese from Mombasa the coastal city in southeastern Kenya. He sent a large fleet of 3000 men and besieged Mombasa Fort for 33 months until they won in December 1698 AD and brought it under Omani influence again.

He also took care of agriculture and dug more than 15 new Falajs.

On 16 October, 1711AD Imam. Saif bin Sultan died and buried in Al Rustaq.

Imam. Sultan bin Saif-II

Imam. Sultan bin Saif II was like his father, known for his strong personality, but Omani historians clearly criticized his waste and misuse of public funds.

Spelling

إسراف في مبنى الدولة

Duration: (7) years. 1711-1718 AD

Imam. Sultan liberated Bahrain from Persians and built **Araad** Fort.

Occupied places from Persian coast: Qishm, Lark in 1717 AD and Hormuz.

He also built Hazm castle in Al Rustaq.

ARAAD FORT

HAZIM CASTLE

Collapse of Yarubids State

Conflict on Power (Authority):

On the death of Sultan bin Saif II, Oman entered a new conflict on the power and leadership because Sultan bin Saif II left several sons, but the eldest son Saif was only 12 years old.

Although he was a minor but he was presented as candidate. However, Imamate of a minor is unacceptable since he will not be able to lead Muslims in prayers.

To resolve this matter; and on suggestion of Sheikh. Adi bin Sulaiman Al.Thuhli they presented another candidate from the same family, Muhanna bin Sultan, Saif's uncle.

Election of Muhanna bin Sultan as new Imam took place in Nizwa Fort in May 1720 AD. This election did not obtain tribal consensus, but by majority only.

Conflict on Power (Authority)

Shortly after this election Yarub bin Belarab a relative of new Imam launched an attack on Muhanna bin Sultan one year after the election, forcing him in Al Rustaq to abandon Imamate.

Yarub bin Belarab kept surrounding Muhanna bin Sultan, before Muhanna giving up he had asked Yarub for protection, Yarub agreed at the beginning but after he got the power he put Muhanna in prison until he died there.

Imamate of Saif bin Sultan II

On the other side, Al-Rustaq people did not accept Yarub bin Bel'arab and the way he betrayed Muhanna bin Sultan, so they asked Saif bin Sultan II to take Imamate instead and they requested assistance from Balarab bin Nasser (uncle of Saif bin Sultan II and his guardian).

Balarab bin Nasser then made preparations to face Yarub bin Balarab, and he gathered and worked with Bani Hanah to attack Yarub bin Balarab . After One year Yarub finally had given up Imamate to Saif bin Sultan II, in 1722 AD without yet reaching the age of 18.

Hinawi - Ghafira

ضد الأئمة مع الأئمة

Bano Ghafir then declared their objection toward authority of Balarab bin Nasser Nor Saif bin Sultan II. So two factions were born then (**Hinawi-Ghafiri**) so Omani tribes entered a civil war that lasted for 20 years mainly between ;

1. Muhammad bin Nasser Sheikh of Bani Ghafir
2. Khalaf bin Mubarak Sheikh of Bani Hanah

1. External Assistance: (Nader Shah)

After the death of Muhammad bin Nasser Al Ghafri in a battle in Sohar, they elected Saif ibn Sultan II again, but he was removed after a short period of time for Belarab ibn Hemiar. Saif ibn Sultan II and his followers did not accept this decision so they appealed assistance from Nader Shah (King of Persian) who took opportunity to attack Oman and control it.

Belarab ibn Hemiar and Saif ibn Sultan II agreed to liberate the country from Persians occupation, and elected Saif for this mission, but he couldn't lead it successfully, so he was deposed again. Instead of Saif ibn Sultan II , Sultan bin Murshid was then elected in 1742 AD for Imamate, who attempted hard to free most of Omani parts from Persian.

2. External Assistance: (Merza Khan)

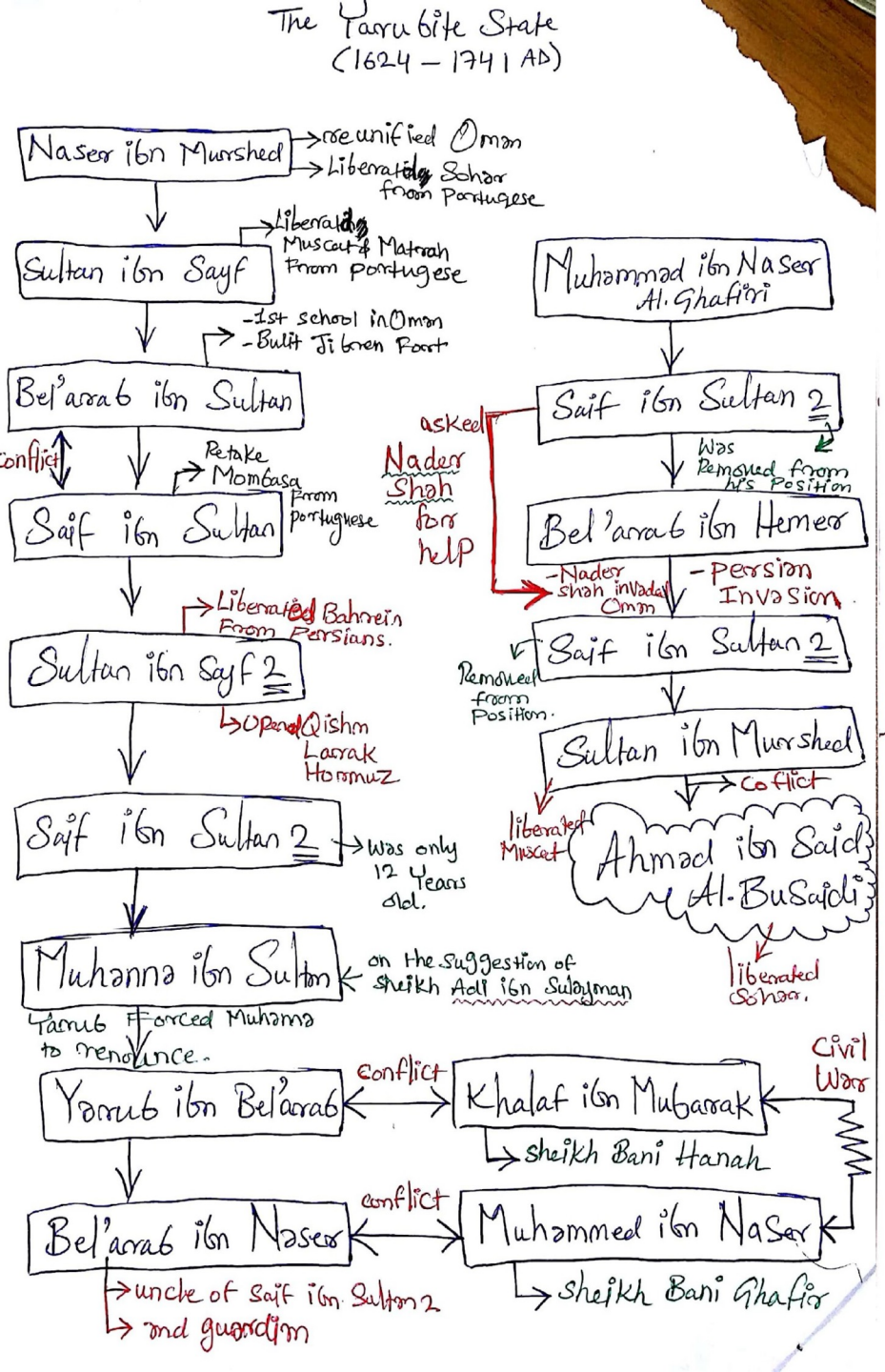
Saif bin Sultan II for the second time appealed assistance from Merza Muhameed Taqee Khan, who took the opportunity to occupy Oman, and could control it from Jilfar to Sohar in 1743 AD.

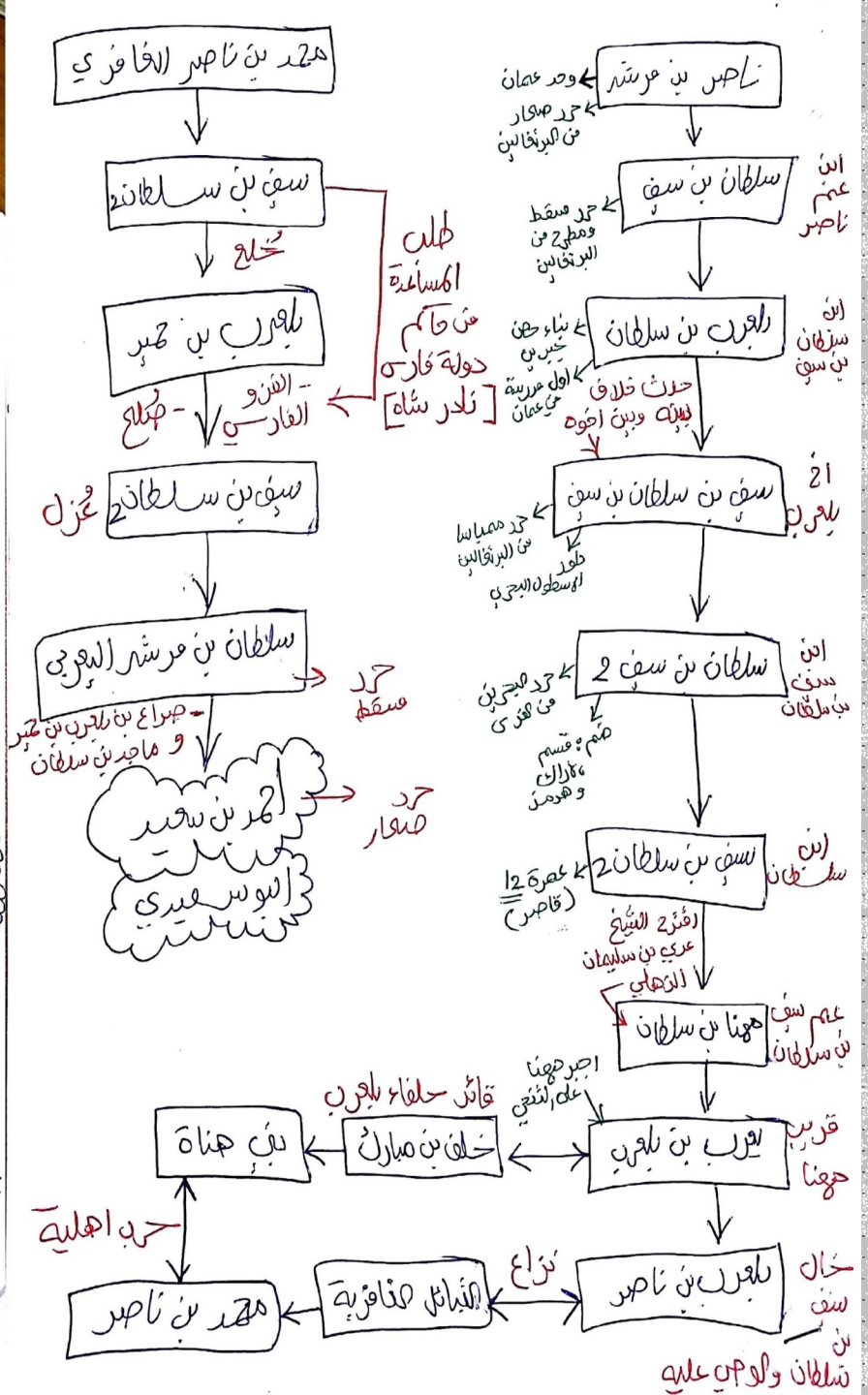
Last imam of yarabis was killed by persians

Sultan bin Murshid was killed in a battle against Persian in Sohar, and Oman returned to the time of weakness and disorder what led to the aactual end of the strong Yarubids state.

YARUBIDS STATE

Doe By : Amira Al Gharibi





True and/or False Questions

1. Imam. Nasser bin Murshid ruled Oman for a quarter century. (T)
2. Nasser bin Murshid was only 17 years old when he became an Imam. (F)
3. Imam. Sultan bin Saif-I liberated Oman from Persian (Portuguese) in less than a year. (F)
4. Jibren Castle was also called 'al-shahba'. (F)
5. Imam. Saif bin Sultan was interested in development and education. (F)
6. Araad Fort in Bahrain was built by Imam. Sutan bin Saif-II. (T)
7. Sultan bin Murshid was killed in a battle against Portuguese (persians) in Sohar. (F)
8. Saif bin Sultan-II Al Yarubi appealed for external assistance twice. (T)